

ATTACHMENT 1 – APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

DETAILS ON PACKAGING SUBMITTAL

This RFP (with the application forms and ARD) is available electronically on the Internet at the SWRCB's Internet web page at <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/prop13/index.html>.

Project applicants **must** submit the following (which are found in the application in Attachment 2):

- ☒ Part A – Cover Page (**3 pages only**)
- ☒ Part B – Project Narrative(**not to exceed 10 pages**)
- ☒ Part C – Proposed Scope of Work(**5 pages only**)
- ☒ Part D – Budget Summary Sheets(**2 pages only**)
- ☒ Part E – SINGLE 2- SIDED 8” X 11’, OR SINGLE 1-SIDED 11” X 17” PAGE (**1 page only**)
- ☒ Part F – Environmental Information Form (**3 pages only**)
- ☒ Part G – Land Use Questionnaire (**2 pages only**)
- ☒ Part H – Supporting relevant documents such as additional maps or figures, photo copies of the covers of watershed management plans, proof of non-profit status (**not to exceed ten [10] pages**)

- ☒ Each copy of an application must be on 8 ½ X 11 inch paper, individually stapled in the upper left corner and 3-hole punched. Do not laminate cover pages or use plastic cover sheets.

- ☒ Do not include any other materials other than those specified above and as requested in the questionnaire.

Project proponents must submit one original and four (4) paper copies, and one (1) electronic copy of their project application to the SWRCB. (Only Parts A, B, C, D, and E are required on the electronic copy). Electronic copies can be on either a CDROM or 1.44 MB floppy disk. Electronic files in MS Word are preferred; however, this is not a requirement. Applicants that cannot meet this requirement must call 1-866-415-3561 for assistance prior to submitting an application.

- ☒ Applications may not exceed 36 pages printed single side or 18 sheets printed on both sides of the paper Your Application must not exceed 36 total pages, plus response letters from local governments and tribes (number of pages are not transferable between Parts, EXCEPT that you may use up to two pages of the 36 page total to describe important aspects of your proposal that you are unable to adequately describe elsewhere in this format – append these pages, if used, to Part H, at the end of your proposal)

PART A – COVER PAGE

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
SFY 2002 Costa-Machado Water Act of 2000
CALFED Watershed Program

Application No. 635

PROJECT TITLE: Clear Lake Watershed Mercury and Nutrient Assessment

Project Region Central Valley Indicate RWQCB #: 5
Multi-regional Project _____ Indicate RWQCB #s: _____
Statewide Project _____

PROJECT
DIRECTOR

(one name only) Mr. : Robert L. A. Lossius June 7, 2002
PRINT DATE

LEAD APPLICANT OR ORGANIZATION: Lake County Flood Control and Water Conservation District

TYPE OF AGENCY:

Municipality _____ Local Agency _____ *Nonprofit (non-landowner) _____

Nonprofit (landowner) _____ Local Public Agency X

STREET ADDRESS: 255 N. Forbes Street

CITY: Lakeport Zip Code: 95453

P.O. BOX: _____ Zip Code: _____

COUNTY Lake
STATE: California

APPLICATION FORM
Clear Lake Watershed Mercury and Nutrient Assessment
APPLICATION # 635

PHONE NO.: 707/263-2341 FAX NO.: 707/263-7748

E-MAIL ADDRESS: bob_l@co.lake.ca.us FEDERAL TAX ID. NO.: 94-6000825

PROJECT TYPE: Monitoring and Assessment

LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION
Senate District 2 Assembly District 1
United States Congressional District 1

CALFED, RWQCB, or SWRCB STAFF CONTACTED REGARDING THIS PROPOSAL:

Contact:	<u>Janis Cooke</u>	Contact:	<u>Lori Webber</u>
Phone No.:	<u>916/255-3372</u>	Phone No.:	<u>916/255-0745</u>
Dates contacted:	<u>4/31/02, 5/2/02, 6/6/02</u>	Dates contacted:	<u>5/3/02</u>

PRIMARY COOPERATING ENTITIES:

Entity Name:	<u>CVRWQCB</u>	
Role/Contribution to Project:	<u>Assisted monitoring design</u>	
Contact Person:	<u>Janis Cooke</u>	Phone No.: <u>916/255-3372</u>
E-mail address:	<u>cookej@rb5s.swrcb.ca.gov</u>	

Entity Name:	<u></u>	
Role/Contribution to Project:	<u></u>	
Contact Person:	<u></u>	Phone No.: <u></u>
E-mail address:	<u></u>	

WATERBODY/WATERSHED
(Include Catalog Number in
Section 18 of the ARD):

Upper Cache Creek (18020116)

GPS COORDINATES FOR
PROJECT LOCATION, IF
AVAILABLE:

Approximate watershed centroid:
6,320,000 Easting, 2,140,000 Northing
CA Zone II, 1983 NAD

FISCAL SUMMARY:

Proposition 13 Funds Requested	<u>\$147,182</u>
Other Project Funds	<u>\$ 16,500</u>
Total Project Budget	<u>\$163,682</u>

CERTIFICATION

Please read before signing.

I certify under penalty of perjury that the information I have entered on this application is true and complete to the best of my knowledge and that I am entitled to submit the application on behalf of the applicant (if the applicant is an entity/organization). I further understand that any false, incomplete, or incorrect statements may result in the disqualification of this application. By signing this application, I waive any and all rights to privacy and confidentiality of the proposal on behalf of the applicant, to the extent provided in this RFP.

_____	June 7, 2002
Applicant Signature	Date

Robert L. A. Lossius

Printed Name of Applicant

PART B – PROJECT NARRATIVE (not to exceed 10 pages)

The purpose of this Project is to monitor gaged streams to develop scientifically defensible estimates of mercury (R5-11) and nutrient (R5-6) inputs to Clear Lake and to identify mercury “hotspots” within the watershed. Clear Lake has been included on the Section 303(d) list as impaired by mercury and nutrients by the State. Mercury and nutrients have impaired the beneficial uses of Clear Lake, including fishing, recreation and fish and wildlife habitat. Tourism and sport fishing are important sectors of the local economy and have been harmed due to the water quality impairment. Five Native American Tribes utilize resources of the lake and its watershed. These estimates will be utilized to implement the pending Clear Lake Mercury Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and serve as a basis for the establishment of the Clear Lake Nutrient TMDL. The identification of mercury “hotspots” will allow for development of measures to reduce the mercury loading to Clear Lake.

Located in the central Coastal Range of Northern California approximately 80 miles north of San Francisco, Clear Lake is the largest natural freshwater lake located entirely in California. The lake is possibly the oldest lake in North America with an estimated age of formation between 500,000 and 2,500,000 years ago. The 64-square-mile lake has a 100-mile-long shoreline and is generally divided into 3 main areas known as the Upper Arm (28,000 ac.), Lower Arm (8,200 ac.), and Oaks Arm (2,800 ac) (see figure 2-1). The mean depth of each arm is approximately 23 ft., 34 ft., and 36 ft., respectively. The majority of the lake bottom has a depth ranging from 20 to 50 feet and a storage capacity of approximately 313,000 acre-feet (AF) between 0 and 7.56 feet Rumsey. The lake is 18 miles long (7.5 miles wide at its maximum width) and drains approximately 465 square miles. Thirty percent of the lake inflow is from the Scotts Creek and Middle Creek watersheds, which enter the lake through Rodman Slough. Clear Lake discharges into Cache Creek through the Clear Lake Dam, which is approximately 5 miles downstream of the lake. The 5-mile portion of Cache Creek between Clear Lake and the Clear Lake Dam is often referred to as the Clear Lake outlet channel. Other major tributaries to Clear Lake include Adobe Creek, Kelsey Creek, and Schindler Creek. Clear Lake is the headwaters of Cache Creek, tributary to the Sacramento River and the Delta.

The Clear Lake watershed, an area of approximately 530 square miles, is in the northern Coast Range geomorphic province of California. The topography is generally steep and rugged, but the watershed includes some gently sloping valleys and terrace remnants. Elevations range from 4,299 feet at the top of Mount Konocti to 1,318 feet at the level of Clear Lake. The geology of the Clear Lake watershed includes marine sedimentary rocks of the Franciscan Formation, unconsolidated Quaternary alluvium, Quaternary volcanic flow rocks, weakly consolidated Pliocene sedimentary deposits, and smaller areas of other materials. Over 70% of the soils of the watershed are shallow. The shallowest soils (less than 6 inches deep) are found on steep slopes at the upper limits of the watershed. After only 3 to 4 inches of rainfall, these soils become saturated and readily produce runoff. The valleys and terraces have deep, alluvial soils.

Mercury

The Clear Lake watershed lies within a region naturally enriched in mercury. The natural background level of mercury has been significantly increased by development in the watershed, especially mercury mining. The Sulphur Bank Mercury Mine (SBMM) site, on the shore of Oaks Arm, was a highly productive source of mercury between 1880 and 1957. Several smaller mines were located in the Clear Lake watershed, all of which are now inactive. Levels of mercury in Clear Lake sediments rose sharply after around 1927, when open pit operations began at SBMM. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) declared the SBMM a federal Superfund site in 1991. Since then, two remediation projects have been completed: regrading and vegetation of mine waste piles along the shoreline and construction of a diversion system for surface water runoff. At one time, the steep, unvegetated slopes of waste rock piles were a significant source of mercury entering Clear Lake. Remediation of the waste piles appears to have significantly reduced erosion of mine material into the lake. The USEPA is currently conducting a remedial investigation to fully characterize the SBMM site in order to propose final remedies.

The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB) has estimated significant mercury loading (18 Kg per year) entering Clear Lake from the watershed. The estimate is based on five sets of samples on three gaged tributary streams. Five additional ungaged tributary streams were monitored for mercury levels. Only one of the watersheds (Schindler Creek) has an identified historical mine site located within its boundaries.

The CVRWQCB has proposed a Mercury TMDL and a Basin Plan Amendment to reduce mercury loading to Clear Lake. Significant reductions in the mercury loading are proposed by reducing mercury loading from the SBMM. A ten percent reduction in mercury loading from other locations in the watershed are proposed by identifying mercury loading *hotspots* and directing remediation efforts to reduce the loading from the *hotspots*. Except for the sampling described above, no sampling has been performed to identify *hotspots*.

This project will monitor mercury levels in the watershed to perform two tasks, refine the estimate of mercury entering Clear Lake from the watershed and perform monitoring along the tributaries to identify the hotspots. The project will monitor the following parameters in stream samples:

- Total recoverable mercury (unfiltered samples)
- Total methyl mercury (unfiltered samples)
- Sulfate
- Total Solids
- Suspended Solids
- pH
- Conductivity
- Temperature

Samples collected for the CVRWQCB indicate that 83 to 99 percent of the total mercury and 50 to 80 percent of the methyl mercury is removed by filtration. With additional sampling, we will develop a solids/mercury relationship for each sampling location. We will also develop a mercury/flow relationship for each gaged sampling location. With these relationships, we will be able to estimate annual loading for the three gaged locations and determine where high concentrations of mercury enter the stream, identifying hotspots to be remediated.

The annual loading will be estimated using several different methods. Annual loading will be estimated at each of the three stream gaging locations (Middle Creek at Rancheria Road, Scotts Creek at Eickhoff Road, and Kelsey Creek near Soda Bay Road) based on all samples taken at that location. Loading will be estimated based on the entire stream flow record and the mercury/flow relationship. Loading will also be estimated based on the entire stream flow record and the solids/mercury relationship extrapolated to the over ten-year record of solids samples collected at the gage locations. Both estimates will be evaluated to determine their reasonableness and, depending on the accuracy of the relationships, a weighted estimate of mercury load will be made for each gage location. These loads will be extrapolated to the entire watershed using accepted methodologies.

Sampling will be conducted at several locations along a stream corridor, generally at the location of significant tributaries in an attempt to determine the major sources of mercury (hotspots) to the streams. We have identified 38 potential locations (in addition to the gaged locations) for the initial sampling. Changes in the mercury/sediment ratio along stream channel indicate potential sources of mercury contaminated sediments entering the stream channel. As these sites are identified, the sampling pattern will be revised to identify the mercury source. This will require frequent revision to the sampling program during the project to ensure monitoring efforts are efficiently utilized to identify sources.

Nutrients

Clear Lake has an extended history of water quality problems, primarily due to excess nutrients and the subsequent blue-green algal blooms. Intensive efforts sponsored by Lake County and others have improved the quality of Clear Lake significantly since the 1950's. Sechi depths in late summer have increased from less than one foot in the mid-1950's to a consistent 6-plus foot clarity in the 1990's. Wastewater, included septic discharges and treated effluent, has been diverted from Clear Lake. Improved erosion control and in-channel gravel mining management has also reduced the cultural eutrophication of Clear Lake. However, nuisance algal blooms continue to occur in the late summer/early fall, although they are not as severe.

In 1991, the District received an EPA Clean Lakes Grant to conduct a Diagnostic/Feasibility Study on Clear Lake. Clear Lake is listed on the State 303(d) list as water quality limited for nutrients. The Study was completed in 1994 and identified the source of cultural eutrophication in Clear Lake was due to excess phosphorus loading. It was estimated that 95% of the phosphorus load entering the lake was sediment bound from accelerated erosion. Concurrent with, and subsequent to, the Study, the County has been monitoring the gaged inflows to Clear Lake (Middle Creek at Rancheria Road, Scotts Creek at Eickhoff Road, and Kelsey Creek near

Soda Bay Road) for ortho- and total phosphorus, total solids, suspended solids, pH, conductivity and temperature. The County has also monitored the phosphorus levels in Clear Lake sediments in an attempt to understand the importance of internal loading. Subsequent mercury research at the Lake has indicated that possibly the early spring nitrogen availability, iron levels and/or sulfates could be key to the algal blooms. These compounds have not been monitored in the inflow.

This Project will monitor the gaged streams to develop accurate estimates all nutrient (R5-6) inputs to Clear Lake. The three gaged sites monitor approximately 43 percent of the water that flows into Clear Lake. Water quality samples will be collected at gage sites and analyzed for the following analytes (concurrent with the mercury samples):

- Total phosphate
- Ortho-phosphate
- Total nitrogen
- Ammonia
- Nitrate-nitrite
- Total iron
- Soluble iron
- Sulfate
- Total Solids
- Suspended Solids
- pH
- Conductivity
- Temperature

This will expand the District's current monitoring program for solids and phosphorus on the three major inflows to Clear Lake. We will develop flow relationships for these nutrients and estimate the annual loading of each nutrient. The entire gage record will be used for estimating the average annual loading. The average annual loading will be utilized for development of the nutrient TMDL for Clear Lake (proposed schedule 2008). The levels for the new nutrient analytes can also be compared to historical patterns of algal productivity in Clear Lake.

Community/Stakeholder Outreach and Involvement

The Water Resources Division of Public Works participates in many monthly public meeting where public input and discussion is solicited including those of the five county CRMP groups, the two RCD's, several advisory committees (AC) including, the Clear Lake AC, Biological Resources AC, Land and Water AC, Wildlife and Fisheries AC. In coordination with the RCD's and CRMP's, efforts in volunteer monitoring are already on-going with expectations of expansion and improvement. While these volunteer efforts will not replace the technical monitoring necessary in this project they are of a complementary nature. We will capitalize on the raised awareness of water quality issues, which naturally results from these volunteer activities. The District coordinates its watershed based activities with the five Native American tribes located within the Clear Lake Basin. The tribes will be advised of the monitoring program

and the results. By developing a coordinated GIS database to house the environmental data being collected on a countywide basis, the County is positioned to interact with interested stakeholder groups on a consistent basis. Downstream coordination with Yolo County, the Cache Creek Conservancy and Delta Tributary Mercury Council will insure a broader audience for our efforts.

Coordination

The District will coordinate the monitoring and assessment program with local property owner groups (including but not limited to the Middle Creek CRMP, the Scotts Valley CRMP, the Big Valley CRMP, the Lower Lake CRMP and the Schindler Creek CRMP) the Lake County Coordinating Resource Management Committee, the East Lake and West Lake Resource Conservation Districts (RCD's), the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the CVRWQCB. The District will coordinate monitoring efforts with the five Native American tribes to maximize use of available resources. The District will closely coordinate the development of its monitoring program with the CVRWQCB, to ensure it meets the requirements and needs of the Mercury and Nutrient TMDL's.

Report

Upon completion of sampling, a report will be developed summarizing the findings, including spatial and temporal relationships, annual mercury loading estimates at each station and estimates for the entire watershed. The report will include identifications of significant mercury sources identified in the watershed and provide preliminary recommendations for remediation of these mercury sources. Estimates of annual nutrient loads will be included in the report, and relationships between the loading and water quality conditions in Clear Lake will also be discussed. Recommendations for future monitoring programs will be included in the report.

The data and metadata will be provided to the State at the completion of the assessment.

Measurements of Success

The success of the monitoring and assessment of mercury and nutrient will be establishment of defensible loading rates to Clear Lake. Accurate quantification of the mercury and nutrient loading is necessary to develop and implement TMDL's. Monitoring for mercury hotspots in the watershed will provide a basis for determining remedial actions necessary to reduce mercury loading to Clear Lake.

Schedule

July 2003 through November 2003: The Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) will be developed and submitted for approval. Concurrently, the District will coordinate the development and scope of the monitoring program with the CVRWQCB to meet the needs of the Mercury TMDL (adopted) and obtaining information necessary for the development of the Nutrient TMDL.

December 2003 through March 2004: The first year's sampling will occur. It is unlikely all sites can be sampled during a given storm event, therefore, certain regions of the watershed will probably be sampled during a given storm event.

April 2004 through November 2004: Data results from the first year's samples will be analyzed. The initial relationships will be developed to determine if the data is being collected at the correct locations and intervals. With consultation by CVRWQCB staff, the monitoring program will be revised based on the first year's samples.

December 2004 through March 2005: The second year's sampling will occur. It is unlikely all sites can be sampled during a given storm event, therefore, certain regions of the watershed will probably be sampled during a given storm event.

April 2005 through November 2005: Data results from the second year's samples will be analyzed. Relationships will be refined and a determination will be made whether the data is being collected at the correct locations and intervals. With consultation by CVRWQCB staff, the monitoring program will be revised based on the first and second year's samples.

December 2005 through February 2006: The third year's sampling will occur. Due to the short period from winter until completion of the final report, sampling will be limited.

December 2005 through May 2006: The project report will be prepared. The final report will be submitted in May 2006.

Goals and Objectives as They Relate to Other State Programs

The Project meets the short-term goal of the Sacramento River Watershed Program (SRWP) and the Watershed Management Initiative by building on existing monitoring programs to characterize the water quality of Clear Lake's tributaries.

This Project is consistent with the Draft Final Clear Lake TMDL for Mercury, November 2001. Data collected will be used to identify "hotspots" for mercury contributions from Clear Lake's tributaries, leading to projects to reduce mercury loading.

The Project meets the following primary objectives of the CALFED Watershed Program:

Facilitate and improve coordination, collaboration, and assistance among government agencies, other organizations, and local watershed groups: This project will be carried out cooperatively with the CVRWQCB to ensure it meets the requirements for implementation of the Clear Lake TMDL for Mercury and provides the necessary data for preparation of the Clear Lake TMDL for Nutrients. We will coordinate with numerous citizen advisory groups, CRMP groups, Native American tribes, and other local, state and federal agencies.

Develop watershed monitoring and assessment protocols: The project will develop protocols that will be used for watershed assessment and implementation and establishment of mercury and nutrient TMDL's. An effective monitoring program is essential in establishing scientifically defensible programs within watersheds.

Support education and outreach: We will be providing information on the program throughout the monitoring project. Findings from the monitoring project and any recommendations will be provided to the public at a public meeting at the end of the project.

Integrate the Watershed Program with other CALFED program elements: This project directly interfaces with the Water Quality and Ecosystem Restoration Programs, as it will assist in reductions of mercury within the Cache Creek watershed. Both Programs identify reduction in mercury levels in Cache Creek as an objective.

Define the relationship between watershed processes and the goals and objectives of CALFED: The hotspot monitoring will demonstrate how different parts of the watershed can affect the downstream waterbody. Identification of potential remediation programs will further the goal of CALFED of improved water quality.

Implement a strategy that will ensure support and long-term sustainability of local watershed activities: Scientifically defensible programs, such as TMDL's, have broader support. An effective monitoring program is essential in establishing scientifically defensible programs.

PART C – PROPOSED SCOPE OF WORK (Part C not to exceed 5 pages)

1. BACKGROUND AND GOALS

The purpose of this Project is to monitor gaged streams to develop scientifically defensible estimates of mercury (R5-11) and nutrient (R5-6) inputs to Clear Lake and to identify mercury “hotspots” within the watershed. Clear Lake has been included on the Section 303(d) list as impaired by mercury and nutrients by the State. Mercury and nutrients have impaired the beneficial uses of Clear Lake, including fishing, recreation and fish and wildlife habitat. Tourism and sport fishing are important sectors of the local economy and have been harmed due to the water quality impairment. Five Native American Tribes utilize resources of the lake and its watershed. These estimates will be utilized to implement the pending Clear Lake Mercury Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) and serve as a basis for the establishment of the Clear Lake Nutrient TMDL. The identification of mercury “hotspots” will allow for development of measures to reduce the mercury loading to Clear Lake.

2. PROPOSED WORK TO BE PERFORMED (Start with Task 4.)

TASK 4 **Sampling**

Collect 220 water quality samples in two different groups to accomplish three distinct goals.

Goals 1 and 2, Determine Average Annual Mercury and Nutrient Loads for Clear Lake: Samples will be collected at three separate stream gages (Middle Creek at Rancheria Road, Scotts Creek near Eickhoff Road, and Kelsey Creek near Soda Bay Road) and analyzed for mercury, nutrients and basic water quality parameters. This information will be utilized to estimate the average annual loads of mercury and nutrients to Clear Lake from the watershed. Specific analyses include:

- Total recoverable mercury (unfiltered samples)
- Total methyl mercury (unfiltered samples)
- Total phosphate
- Ortho-phosphate
- Total nitrogen
- Ammonia
- Nitrate-nitrite
- Total iron
- Soluble iron
- Sulfate
- Total Solids
- Suspended Solids
- pH
- Conductivity
- Temperature

Samples will be collected several times a year (our goal is 8 samples a year per station) at varying flow regimes, including first flush, low flow, moderate flow, and high flow. Collection and analyses will be in accordance with the approved QAPP. We note that mercury, methyl mercury and iron samples will require utilization of “clean-hands” techniques. Basic water quality parameters such as temperature, pH, and conductivity, will be measured in the field. The suspended and total solids, and phosphorus dataset extends back to January 1992, and has shown positive relationships between flow, sediment and total phosphorus. Due to the high number of samples requiring analysis, all analyses will be conducted by State certified labs. Contracts will be developed with the lab(s). Contracts will be awarded according to established County purchasing requirements.

Goal 3, Identify Sources of Mercury in Watershed: The second sampling program will be throughout the watershed to determine the sources of mercury within the watershed. For the initial year of sampling, we have proposed 38 additional stations within the watershed. We plan on collecting 160 samples over the three year project period. Analytes will include:

- Total recoverable mercury (unfiltered samples)
- Total methyl mercury (unfiltered samples)
- Sulfate
- Total Solids
- Suspended Solids
- pH
- Conductivity
- Temperature

Collection and analyses will be in accordance with the approved QAPP. We note that mercury, methyl mercury and iron samples will require utilization of “clean-hands” techniques. Basic water quality parameters such as temperature, pH, and conductivity, will be measured in the field. Suspended and total solids, and phosphorus analyses will continue to be analyzed using current procedures (by District staff). Due to the high number of samples requiring analysis, all analyses will be conducted by State certified labs. Contracts will be developed with the lab(s). Contracts will be awarded according to established County purchasing requirements.

TASK 5 Analyze Results

After each winter, the data and monitoring program will be thoroughly evaluated to determine if revisions to the monitoring program are required. Revisions to the monitoring program will be coordinated with CVRWQCB staff.

Relationships will be developed between flow and concentrations of analytes where possible. The District’s current dataset extends back to January 1992, and has shown positive relationships between flow, sediment and total phosphorus. Similar relationships are anticipated for mercury, methyl mercury and total iron. It is unknown whether similar relationships will occur with the

other analytes. The flow relationships and average concentrations (provided there is no flow dependent relationship) will be utilized with stream gage data to determine average annual loads. Changes in the mercury/sediment ratio along stream channel indicate potential sources of mercury contaminated sediments entering the stream channel. As these sites are identified, the sampling pattern will be revised to identify the mercury source. This will require frequent revision to the sampling program during the project to ensure monitoring efforts are efficiently utilized to identify sources. Revisions to the monitoring program will be coordinated with CVRWQCB staff.

TASK 6 Public Participation

Two public meetings are anticipated during the assessment. One meeting will be at the beginning of the project, with a second public meeting to occur near the end of the project. The District will coordinate the monitoring and assessment program with local property owner groups (including but not limited to the Middle Creek CRMP, the Scotts Valley CRMP, the Big Valley CRMP, the Lower Lake CRMP and the Schindler Creek CRMP) the Lake County Coordinating Resource Management Committee, the East Lake and West Lake Resource Conservation Districts (RCD's), Native American tribes, the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the CVRWQCB throughout the project.

3. TARGET COMPLETION DATES

Task No. Deliverables	Target Completion Dates
Task 1: Project Administration	
1.2 Quarterly/Monthly Progress Reports	January 10, April 10, July 10, October 10
1.5 Contract Summary Form	September 2003
1.6 List of subcontracted tasks, Good Faith Effort documents, quarterly/monthly Utilization Reports	September 2003 October 2003 January 10, April 10, July 10, October 10
1.7 Subcontractor Documentation	October 2003
1.8 Expenditure/Invoice Projections	October 2003
1.9 Project Survey Form	May 2006
Task 2: CEQA/NEPA Documents and Permits, if applicable	NA
2.1 CEQA/NEPA Documentation	NA
2.2 Permits	NA
Task 3: Quality Assurance Project Plan	October 2003
SAP/QAPP	
Task 4: Sampling	February 2006
Data for all analyzed parameters	
Task 5: Analyze Results	March 2006
Analyses will be included in Final Report	
Task 6: Public Participation	April 2006
Minutes of various meetings	
Task 7: Draft and Final Reports	
#.1 Draft Report	April 2006
#.2 Final Report	May 2006

PART D1 - BUDGET SUMMARY SHEET – TASK BUDGET BREAKDOWN (Parts D1 and D2 combined not to exceed 2 pages)

	Proposition 13 Funds	Other Project Funds	Total Budget
1. Task 1 – Project Administration	<u>\$ 5,644</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>	<u>\$ 5,644</u>
2. Task 2 – CEQA/NEPA Documents and Permits	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
3. Task 3 – Quality Assurance Project Plan	<u>2,533</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,533</u>
4. Task 4 – Sampling	<u>141,856</u>	<u>16,500</u>	<u>158,356</u>
5. Task 5 – Analyze Results	<u>4,614</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4,614</u>
6. Task 6 – Public Participation	<u>3,323</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3,323</u>
7. Task 7 -- Draft and Final Reports	<u>4,035</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4,035</u>
TOTAL BUDGET	<u>\$ 162,005</u>	<u>\$ 16,500</u>	<u>\$ 178,505</u>

PART D2 - BUDGET SUMMARY SHEET – LINE ITEM Budget (Parts D1 and D2 combined not to exceed 2 pages)

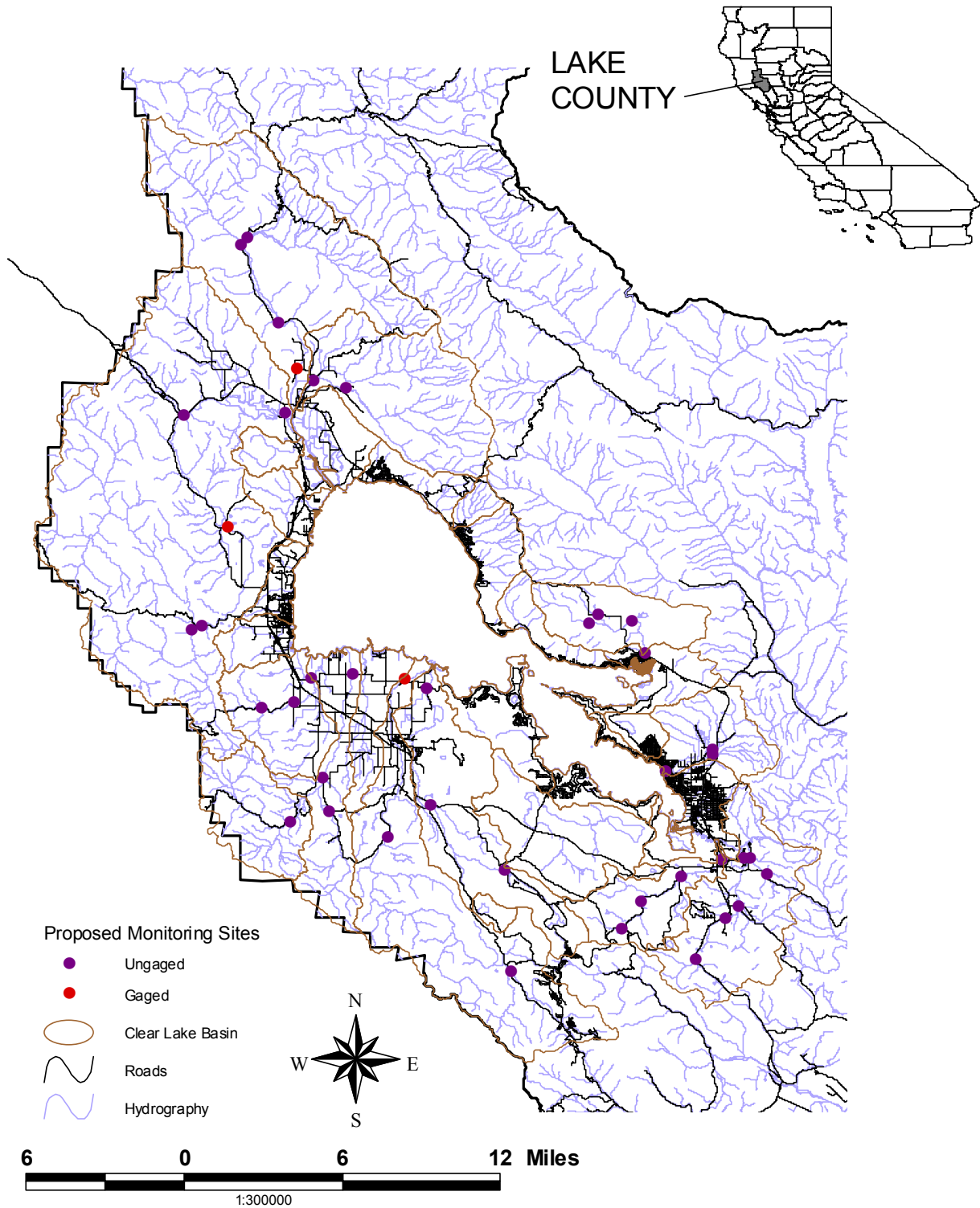
	Proposition 13 Funds	Other Project Funds	Total Budget
1. Personnel Services	\$ 35,058	\$ 0	\$ 35,058
2. Operating Expenses	2,140	0	2,140
3. Property Acquisitions			
a. Equipment	19,200	0	19,200
b. Furniture	0	0	0
c. Portable assets	0	0	0
d. Electronic data software/hardware			
e. Processing equipment	0	0	0
f. Miscellaneous	0	0	
4. Professional and Consultant Services	0	0	0
5. Contract Laboratory Services	82,324	16,500	98,824
6. Construction Expenses	0	0	0
7. General Overhead	23,283	0	23,283
8. TOTAL BUDGET	\$ 162,005	\$ 16,500	\$ 178,505

9. Describe the source and nature of the matching funds.

The District is currently budgeting and spending \$5,500 per year on sediment and phosphorus monitoring at the three gaged sites. The funding source is the District's property tax revenue. The District will continue to expend these funds and will provide \$16,500 as match.

PART E – PROJECT MAP (single 2- sided 8” x 11’, or single 1-sided 11” x 17” page maximum)

Proposed Sampling Sites



PART F – ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION FORM (3 pages maximum)

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION FORM

NEPA/CEQA

1. Will this project require compliance with CEQA, NEPA, or both? Yes _____ No X
2. If you checked “no” to question 1, please explain why compliance is not required for the actions in this proposal.

This project includes only monitoring and assessment and no discretionary permits are required, therefore, it is statutorily exempt from CEQA and NEPA.

3. If the project will require CEQA and/or NEPA compliance, identify the lead agency(ies).

CEQA Lead

Agency

NEPA Lead

Agency

4. Please check which type of document will be prepared.

CEQA

Categorical Exemption

Initial Study

Environmental Impact

Report

NEPA

Categorical Exclusion

Environmental Assessment/FONSI

Environment Impact Statement

If you anticipate relying on either or both the Categorical Exemption or Categorical Exclusion for this project, please specifically identify the exemption and/or exclusion that covers this project. (Example: Fish and Wildlife Service Manual at 516 DM 6 Appendix 1.4 Categorical Exclusions Section B Resources Management: (1) Research, inventory, and information collection activities directly related to the conservation of fish and wildlife resources.)

5. If the CEQA/NEPA process is not complete, please describe the estimated timelines and cost for the process and the expected date of completion.
6. If the CEQA/NEPA document has been completed:

What is the name of the document? _____

APPLICATION FORM
Clear Lake Watershed Mercury and Nutrient Assessment
APPLICATION # 635

Please indicate what permits or other approvals may be required for the activities contained in your proposal and which have already been obtained. Please check all that apply.

LOCAL PERMITS AND APPROVALS	Needed?	Obtained?
Conditional use permit		
Variance		
Subdivision Map Act		
Grading permit		
General plan or Local Coastal Program amendment		
Specific plan approval		
Rezone		
Williamson Act Contract cancellation		
Local Coastal Development Permit		
Other		
STATE PERMITS AND APPROVALS		Obtained?
Scientific collecting permit		
CESA compliance: 2081		
CESA compliance: NCCP		
1601/03		
CWA 401 certification		
Coastal development permit		
Reclamation Board approval		
Notification of DPC or BCDC		

APPLICATION FORM
Clear Lake Watershed Mercury and Nutrient Assessment
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Other		
FEDERAL PERMITS AND APPROVALS		Obtained?
ESA compliance Section 7 consultation		
ESA compliance Section 10 permit		
Rivers and Harbors Act		
CWA 404		
Other		
PERMISSION TO ACCESS PROPERTY¹		
Permission to access city, county or other local agency land. If “yes,” indicate the name of the agency: _____	X	
Permission to access State land. If “yes,” indicate the name of the agency: _____	X	
Permission to access federal land. If “yes,” indicate the name of the agency: _____	X	
Permission to access private land. If “yes,” indicate the name of the landowner (if multiple landowners, indicate how many individuals will be involved and what percentage have already granted permission: _____	X	

¹ At this time, the monitoring program has been designed to have access from public right-of-ways. Upon completion of the first year’s sampling, access may be required onto private property. The District will obtain permission from property owners (locations currently unknown) at that time.

PART G – LAND USE QUESTIONNAIRE (2 pages maximum)

PART - LAND USE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Do the actions in the proposal involve construction or physical changes in the land use?
Yes____ No X

If you answered “yes” to # 1, describe what actions will occur on the land involved in the proposal.

If you answered “no” to # 1, explain what type of actions are involved in the proposal (i.e., research only, planning only).

This project includes only monitoring and assessment only. No construction or physical changes in land use are planned.

2. How many acres of land will be subject to a land use change under the proposal? _____

3. What is the current land use of the area subject to a land use change under the proposal?
What is the current zoning and general plan designation(s) for the property? Does the current land use involve agricultural production?

- a) Current land use _____
b) Current zoning _____
c) Current general plan designation _____
d) Does current use involve agricultural production? Yes____ No____

4. Is the land subject to a land use change in the proposal currently under a Williamson Act contract?
Yes____ No _____

5. What is the proposed land use of the area subject to a land use change under the proposal?

6. Will the applicant acquire any land under the proposal, either in fee (purchase) or through a conservation easement? Yes____ No X

- a) If you answered “yes” to 6, describe the number of acres that will be acquired and whether the acquisition will be of fee title or a conservation easement:
b) Total number of acres to be acquired under proposal _____
c) Number of acres to be acquired in fee _____
d) Number of acres to be subject to conservation easement _____

7. For all lands subject to a land use change under the proposal, describe what entity or organization will manage the property and provide operations and maintenance services.

8. Will the applicant require access across public or private property that the applicant does not own to accomplish the activities in the proposal? Yes X No _____

At this time, the monitoring program has been designed to have access from public right-of-ways. Upon completion of the first year's sampling, access may be required onto private property. The District will obtain permission from property owners (locations currently unknown) at that time.

9. For land acquisitions (fee title or easements), will existing water rights be acquired?
Yes _____ No X

10. Does the applicant propose any modifications to the water right or change in the delivery of the water?
Yes _____ No X

If "yes" to 10, please describe the modifications or changes.

PART H – SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION (10 pages maximum)